Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 8 through 19 with the following amended paragraph:

Protein lattices in accordance with the present invention may be designed by selecting oligomer assemblies, at least a first of which is symmetrical in three dimensions, which fused together produce a repeating unit which is capable of repeating in three dimensions. As the symmetry of the repeating unit, and hence the lattice as a whole, depends on the symmetry of the oligomer assemblies, this involves a selection of oligomer assemblies having a quaternary structure which provides appropriate symmetries. This is a straightforward task, because the symmetries of oligomer assemblies are generally available in the scientific literature on proteins, for example from The Protein Data Bank; H. M. Berman, J. Westbrook, Z. Feng, G. Gilliland, T. N. Bhat, H. Weissig, I. N. Shindyalov & P. E. Bourne; Nucleic Acids Research, 28 pp. 235-242 (2000) which is the single worldwide archive of structure data of biological macromolecules, also available through websites such as those described in The Protein Data Bank; H. M. Berman, J. Westbrook, Z. Feng, G. Gilliland, T. N. Bhat, H. Weissig, I. N. Shindyalov & P. E. Bourne; Nucleic Acids Research, 28 pp. 235-242 (2000) ~~http://www.rcsb.org~~.

Please replace the paragraph at page 21, line 26 through page 22, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

Human ferritin heavy chain (HFH) and the *E. coli* PurE genes were amplified by PCR from human cDNA and *E. coli* gDNA respectively. Primers for amplification of the ferritin gene were: 5'-CCT TAG TCG AAT TCA TGA CGA CCG CGT CCA CC-3' (SEQ ID NO:1) and 5'-GGG AAA TTA GCC CTC GAG TTA GCT TTC ATT ATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:2). Primers for amplification of the PurE gene were: 5'-GTT TTA AGA CCC ATG GCT TCC CGC AAT AAT CCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:3) and 5'-CGC AAA CCT GGA TCC TGC CGC ACC TCG CGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:4). The PurE gene was cloned into the pET-28b vector (Novagen) between the NcoI and BamHI sites. The HFH gene was cloned into the resulting vector between the EcoRI and XhoI sites to create an in-frame fusion of the two genes under control of the T7lac promoter.